

## GOG

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes  
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,  
Him his ungrateful country sent,  
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest befought,  
And thus the *godlike* angel answer'd mild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Musing and much revolving in his breast,  
How best the mighty work he might begin  
Of favour to mankind, and which way first  
Publish his *godlike* office now mature. *Paradise Regain'd.*

That prince shall be to wife and *godlike* us, by established  
laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the  
honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLING. *n. f.* [*from god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,  
Whose humble statues are content with brags. *Dryd. Juven.*

GO'DLINESS. *n. f.* [*from god*.]

1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

GO'DLY. *adj.* [*from god*.]

1. Pious towards God.
2. Good; righteous; religious.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

GO'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker, b. v.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *n. f.* [*from godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word.

For this, and many more such outrage,  
I crave your *godlyhead* to assuage. *Spenfer.*

GO'DMOTHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP. *n. f.* [*from god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discouraging largely on this theme,  
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. f.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?  
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To Godward is toward God. So we read, *Hac Arcthusa temus, for hactenus Arcthusa.*

And such trust have we through Christ to Godward. *2 Cor.*

GO'DWIT. *n. f.* [*gods*, good, and *wit*, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. *adv.* [*corrupted from God shield* or *protect*.] A term of thanks. Now not used.

Herein I teach you,  
How you should bid *godlyd* us for your pains,  
And thank us for your trouble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

GOEL. *adj.* [*golep*, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,  
Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;  
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;  
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tuff. Husb.*

GO'ER. *n. f.* [*from go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

I would they were in Africk both together,  
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick  
The *goer* back. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Such a man  
Might be a copy to these younger times;  
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them  
But *goers* backward. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening  
officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

GO'GLE. *adj.* [*resemblance*, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly

## GOL

to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GO'ING. *n. f.* [*from going*.]

1. The act of walking.
2. Progress.
3. Departure.

When nobles are their tailors tutors,  
No hereticks burnt, but wenches suitors,  
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,  
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going*. *Crew's Censur. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.*

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes  
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milt. P. Lost.*

GOLA. *n. f.* The fame with CYMATIUM, which see.

In a cornice the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble flow. *Spenfer.*

GOLD. *n. f.* [*gols*, Saxon; *gold*, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue either of *geol*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gels*, for money. *Peacbam on Drawing.*]

1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt, and is most easily of all metals amalgamated with silver. Gold is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. It never constitutes a peculiar ore, but is found most frequently among ore of silver. Native gold is seldom found pure, but has almost constantly silver with it, and very frequently copper. Gold dust, or native gold, in small masses, is mixed among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is found, in the greatest abundance, bedded in masses of hard stone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in the mines of Peru. Pure gold is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossils.*
2. Money.

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliancy or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,  
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

We commonly take shape and colour for so presumptive ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is gold, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*

The gold freight vessel, which mail tempests beat,  
He fees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryd. Tyrant. Lev.*

For me, the gold of France did not seduce,  
Although I did admit it as a motive. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

The loonier to effect what I intended.  
Thou, that so stoutly hast resisted me,  
Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold;  
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

If I want gold, steal but a beggar's dog,  
And give it Timon, why, the dog coins gold. *Shaksp. Timon.*

It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients *χρυσὸν ἀφ' ὁδοῦ*; and *animans; moreque aureos edunt in æstra*. *Horace.*

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold;  
A lad of life, an imp of fume. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

GOLD OF PLEASURE. *n. f.* [*myagrum*.]

It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a cross, out of whose cup arises the pointal, which becomes a tubulated fruit, having one cell, in which is included an oblong seed, and two empty cells at the point. *Miller.*

GOLDBEATER. *n. f.* [*gold* and *beat*.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold so as to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest coined gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Bolt.*

This gilder was a *goldbeater*. *Pope.*

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN. *n. f.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gilliflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife or lancet at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GOLDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with gold.

Thy air,  
Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the first. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

GO'LDEN.

## GOL

GO'LDEN. *adj.* [*from gold*.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
4. Excellent; valuable.

O would to God that the inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shaksp. R. III.*

Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,  
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,  
In golden armour glorious to behold;  
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;  
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright  
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perkd up in a glittering grief,  
And wear a golden coronet. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw  
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crahaue.*

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,  
Howe'er the shines all golden to you now. *Dryden.*

And see the guardian angels of the good,  
Reclining soft on many a golden cloud. *Rowe's Royal Cove.*

Golden rustling hath a gold coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

I have bought  
Golden opinions from all sort of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest glose,  
Not cast aside so soon. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

That verse which they commonly call *golden*, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logic.*

Happy; resembling the age of gold.  
They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

GO'LDEN Saxifrage. *n. f.* [*chrysophanium*.]

It hath a perennial fibrous root: the flowercup is divided into four parts: the flower has no visible petals, but eight lamina, or threads, which surround the ovary: the pointal becomes a membranous vessel, which is forked and bivalve, including many small seeds. It grows wild upon marshy soil, and in shady woods. *Miller.*

GO'LDENLY. *adv.* [*from golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

GO'LDFINCH. *n. f.* [*goldspine*, Saxon.] A singing bird, so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire a *proud taylor*.

Of singing birds they have linnetts, *goldfinches*, ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride  
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GO'LDFINDER. *n. f.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,  
He fuck'd his vittles through a quill;  
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,  
Or't had been happy for *goldfinders*. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *n. f.* A kind of bird. *Diſt.*

GO'LDING. *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Diſt.*

GO'LDNEY. *n. f.* A fort of fish, otherwise called GILTHEAD, which see. *Diſt.*

GO'LDPLEASURE. *n. f.* An herb. *Diſt.*

GO'LDSE. *n. f.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldse*, and other colours. *Peacbam on Drawing.*

GO'LDSEITH. *n. f.* [*golds* and *ymre*, Saxon.]

1. One who manufactures gold.
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

The *goldsmith* or *grivener*, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolv'd to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'LDLOCKS. *n. f.* [*cono aurea*, Latin.]

It hath a fibrous perennial root: its numerous leaves are produced alternately on every side the branches: the flowers are yellow, and produced either singly or in an umbel upon the tops of the branches. *Miller.*

GOLL. *n. f.* [*corrupted, as Stimmer* thinks, from *gal* or *pol*, whence *realcan*, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.

They set hands, and Mopla put to her golden *gells* among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the preeminence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

## GOO

GOMIE. *n. f.* The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHOSIS. *n. f.* A particular form of articulation.

Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wifem.*

GO'NDOLA. *n. f.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim  
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,  
A little *gondole*, bedecked trim  
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Fairy Queen.*

In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

As with *gondola's* and men, his  
Good excellence the duke of Venice  
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLIER. *n. f.* [*from gondola*.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,  
Transported with no worse nor better guard,  
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,  
To the gross claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp. Othello.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [*from go*. See *GO*.] As, I need not qualify these remarks with a supposition that I have gone upon through the whole course of my papers. *Addison.*

1. Advanced; forward in progress.
2. Ruined; undone.
3. Past.
4. Lost; departed.
5. Dead; departed from life.

I have known sheep curd of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mort.*

The observator is much the briske of the two, and, I think, farther gone of late in lyes and impudence than his Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister; we are gone else. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

I'll tell the story of my life,  
And the particular accidents gone by,  
Since I came to this life. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts xvi. 19.*

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in preference, and is transient and gone. *Holder.*

I mourn Adonis dead and gone. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite gone. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

GO'NFALON. *n. f.* [*gonfanon*, French; *gunfana*, Hindick; *gonfanon*.] From *gonn*, a battle, and *fana*, a flag. *Mr. Lye.*

An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,  
Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,  
Stream in the air. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. v.*

GONORRHOEA. *n. f.* [*γόνος* and *ρῆμα*.] A morbid running of venereal humors.

Ratty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop gonorrhoeas. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOOD. *adj.* comp. better, superl. best. [*goot*, Saxon; *good*, Dutch.]

1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired.
2. Having every thing that he had made, and behold it was very good. *Gen. i. 31.*
3. Take ye good heed unto yourselves. *Deutr. ii. 4.*
4. A universe of death! which God by curse Created evil; for evil only good. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Revolv'd  
From an ill cause to draw a good effect. *Dryden's Fables.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were good. *Spectat.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a good digestion. *Addison.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is good for us without his direction. *Smollett's Sermons.*

Ah! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boil'd,  
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!  
Good nature and good sense must ever join;  
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope's Essay on Critic.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient.

It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*

We thought it good to be left at Athens alone. *1 Thef. iii. 1.*

Amougt a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is good a little to keep state: amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is good a little to be familiar. *Bacon's Essay 53.*

Let us, if you think good, give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse. *Bacon's holy 13<sup>th</sup> ar.*

He concluded, that it was a good time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Suffex. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.